



A.D. 1872, 23rd August. N^o 2503.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

JOHN MORGAN.

INHALER FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. FYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

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1873.



A.D. 1872, 23rd AUGUST. N° 2503.

Inhaler for Medical Purposes.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by John Morgan at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 23rd August 1872.

I, JOHN MORGAN, of Saint Stephen's Green North, Dublin, Ireland,
5 M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Surgical Anatomy, R.C.S.I., and Surgeon to Mercers' Hospital, do hereby declare the nature of my said Invention for "**AN INHALER FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES,**" to be as follows:—

This Invention consists of an inhaler constructed on the principle of
10 allowing freedom of respiration by being furnished with an elastic and flexible diaphragm which yields with each respiration and so allows the breathing of medicated vapours without discomfort or waste of material. This principle is more particularly applicable to the process of producing insensibility to pain by means of ether or other vapours, as it
15 accomplishes the free exposure of the vapor to the lungs, and its absorption by the system.

The inhaler is constructed with or without a perforated false bottom to allow of the collection of the ether or other vapor; the top or side is furnished with an india-rubber diaphragm, so arranged that it ascends

Morgan's Inhaler for Medical Purposes.

and descends with the respiratory movements, and the intermediate space is furnished with the means of assisting the evaporation of the ether which is poured in. The tube leading to the mouth arises from the inhaler near the bottom.

In case the instrument is used for warm water or medicated 5 inhalations, the tube leading to the mouth arises from the top only, and a false bottom is used to retain any medications, such as poppy heads, &c. A spirit lamp may be used in addition. Should it be desired to use medicaments which are developed by heat only, the inhaler is modified by having a spirit lamp placed in a partition underneath, and 10 the medication placed in a pan over it in the interior. The flexible diaphragm in all cases allows free respiration, whilst at the same time the vapors or exhalations are not allowed to escape, but are directly taken in by the lungs. Under certain circumstances provision is made for the admission of air into the inhaler.

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